

Career Resource Guide *for* Uniformed Services Environmental Health Practitioners



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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Foreword

The *Career Resource Guide for Uniformed Services Environmental Health Practitioners* was designed and created by the Uniformed Services Environmental Public Health Careers Work Group. The work group was comprised of environmental health professionals from the Armed Services, the Commissioned Corps of the U.S. Public Health Service and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The primary goal of the work group is to assist Uniformed Services environmental health practitioners who are retiring or otherwise leaving active duty service in transitioning to post-military careers.

America today is facing a serious shortage of qualified environmental health professionals. By serving your country in the Uniformed Services, you have proven your commitment to keeping America safe from threats both foreign and domestic. Your skills as a military environmental health practitioner are greatly needed in state and local health departments across the United States.

Environmental health may be defined as the art and science of controlling factors in the environment that are detrimental to people's health and well-being. Whether in the Uniformed Services, a federal public health agency, a state environmental agency, or a local county health department, the principles used in the practice of environmental health are universal. More importantly, environmental health practice is critical to ensuring the health and safety of people around us, whether they are our neighbors, our community members, or our fellow service members. Environmental health practitioners are on the front lines in the war against disease and injury. Their skills are in great demand throughout the nation as new and emerging threats such as *Cryptosporidium*, hantaviruses, *Escherichia coli* O157:H7, West Nile virus, homeland terrorism, and emergency response to natural disasters are added to traditional environmental health issues such as food safety, protection of drinking water supplies, management and disposal of human and solid wastes, air quality management, and vector control.

The training and experience you received during your tenure in the Uniformed Services will prove to be invaluable as you continue working in the critical field of environmental public health. We hope this guide will encourage you to consider a career with state or local environmental health programs after you conclude your active duty service and that it will be a helpful resource for gaining employment in environmental public health.

If you have suggestions about how the National Center for Environmental Health and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (NCEH/ATSDR)

of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) can improve this resource guide, please do not hesitate to let us know. We anticipate that publication of this guide will mark the beginning of a long and productive partnership between the Uniformed Services and CDC as we work to strengthen and revitalize America's environmental public health workforce.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Howard Frumkin', is centered on the page.

Howard Frumkin, MD, DrPH

Director

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Acknowledgments

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Executive Summary

Need for environmental health practitioners

Of the 450,000 public health workers employed by federal, state, tribal, territorial, and local health agencies, approximately 10% are environmental health workers.¹ The majority of the nation's 3,200 local health departments have environmental health programs. A substantial number of environmental health workers learn needed skills on the job, then move into the private sector and receive higher salaries. This has led to a serious shortage of environmental public health professionals working at local health agencies. Adding to this problem, many employees, including the majority of current environmental public health leaders, will soon retire, making the workforce shortage even more acute and creating a leadership crisis in the field. Poor retention of environmental public health practitioners for many years has resulted in insufficient numbers of emerging leaders by thinning the ranks of experienced practitioners available to assume leadership responsibilities when opportunities arise.



How the Uniformed Services can help

Approximately 7,000 active duty environmental health practitioners are employed in the Uniformed Services of the United States. Although the U.S. Public Health Service employs a commissioned force of approximately 400 environmental health officers, the majority of environmental health practitioners in the Uniformed Services are in the Armed Forces. Each year, many of these highly trained and skilled practitioners retire or are honorably discharged from military service. Environmental health practitioners in the Armed Forces are not only well-trained in the various environmental health sciences; many have developed strong leadership skills from their years of military experience. However, only a small percentage of military environmental health practitioners select a post-military career working with state or local environmental health programs.

The *Career Resource Guide for Uniformed Services Environmental Health Practitioners* (hereafter referred to as the resource guide) was developed to provide information to environmental health professionals who are retiring or otherwise leaving active duty service and to encourage those individuals to consider careers working with state and local environmental health programs.

This collaborative effort by CDC and the Uniformed Services of the United States has pursued a “win-win” strategy. By helping make a post-military career in environmental health secure and readily obtainable, this effort may help recruit persons interested in environmental health into the Uniformed Services. When those persons have completed their active duty service, this effort has the potential to help reduce the workforce shortage and leadership void in environmental public health by placing skilled practitioners in state, tribal, and local environmental health programs throughout the country.

Introduction

History

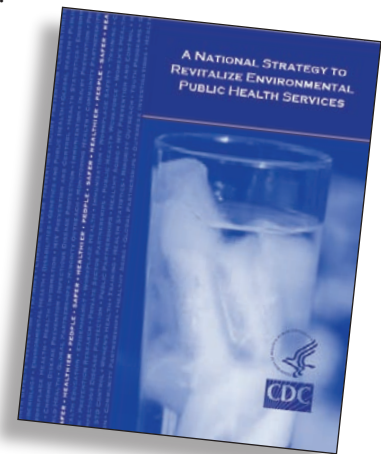
An 1893 editorial published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* states:

*“There has probably never been a time in the history of this country when trained, competent, and efficient health officers are needed as much as they are now. It is unfortunate that in the absence of epidemics, too little attention is paid to those whose duties require them to guard the public health.”*²

Although this editorial was written more than a century ago, it is as relevant and truthful today as it was when it was first published.

Environmental health services and sanitation have been the backbone of public health in the United States since 1798. The emergence of many new issues and threats such as *Cryptosporidium*, hantaviruses, *Escherichia coli* 0157:H7, West Nile virus, and most recently, homeland terrorism, points to a need for a well-prepared environmental public health system and workforce. The system and workforce must be able to anticipate, recognize, and respond to these types of threats. The environmental public health system and workforce in the United States today is ill-prepared to address these threats.¹

Recognizing the problems that confront the environmental public health services system, the CDC National Center for Environmental Health (NCEH) partnered with 150 agencies and organizations involved in promoting public health in the United States to develop a strategy to effectively manage and overcome the problems facing the field of environmental public health. This major initiative resulted in a document titled *A National Strategy to Revitalize Environmental Public Health Services*. The strategy has six goals, each with several objectives. The document was released by CDC in 2003 and has become the cornerstone of efforts at NCEH to strengthen environmental public health services throughout the United States.



This resource guide was developed in support of the strategy—specifically, goals III and V (foster leadership and develop the workforce). Increasing the percentage of qualified environmental health practitioners who transition to state, tribal, and local health agencies after completion of their active duty service will have a significant positive impact on the nation’s environmental public health system.

CDC uses the term environmental **public** health to define environmental health services provided in the public sector.

The problem

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services presented 17 public health infrastructure objectives in the publication *Healthy People 2010*. Three of the objectives were specifically directed toward developing the public health workforce. The report states:

“In addition to basic knowledge of public health, all public health workers should have competencies in their areas of specialty, interest, and responsibility.... The workforce needs to know how to use information technology effectively for net-working, communication, and access to information. A skilled workforce must be culturally and linguistically competent to understand the needs of and deliver services to select populations and to have sensitivity to diverse populations.... Technical competency in such areas as biostatistics, environmental, and occupational health, the social and behavioral aspects of health and disease, and the practice of prevention should be developed in the workforce.”³

The environmental public health workforce today is in a state of crisis. Decades of high turnover of environmental public health professionals have left a workforce that suffers from inadequate training and inexperience. In addition, the workforce lacks a sufficient number of emerging leaders to fill the many leadership roles rapidly being vacated by large numbers of retirements. Many state and local environmental health programs are severely understaffed and are seeking well-trained, competent environmental health practitioners.

Alleviating the problem

The Uniformed Services of the United States employs approximately 7,000 active duty environmental health practitioners (officers and enlisted) who work to protect military and civilian personnel and the American public from disease and injury of environmental origin. Each year, a significant number of these practitioners retire or are honorably discharged from active duty service. These highly trained environmental health professionals often seek jobs where they can use the valuable skills they obtained while on active duty. In addition to being well-trained in the environmental health sciences, many military environmental health practitioners have developed strong leadership skills from years of service to the nation. Unfortunately, little information exists to encourage and assist these highly trained and skilled professionals in learning about and obtaining employment in environmental public health after they retire or otherwise leave active duty service.

This resource guide was created as a way to close that information gap. **The guide is not intended to encourage persons to leave the Uniformed Services.**

Military environmental health is an excellent career, and more important, it is critical to our national defense system.

There are many potential benefits for encouraging Uniformed Services environmental health practitioners to continue their careers in environmental public health after military service. Some of the potential benefits are listed below:

- Uniformed services environmental health practitioners have already received extensive, high-quality training in many of the environmental health sciences. Training costs are minimized for potential employers. In addition, the time and efforts for experienced staff to provide on-the-job training and guidance are greatly reduced.
- Uniformed Services personnel could bring much-needed diversity to the field of environmental public health.
- The geographic mobility typical of active duty service members may make them more willing to take job vacancies in states and regions of the United States where the need is the greatest.
- Environmental health is a critical component of the nation's health and well-being. Working in environmental public health programs is a way that former Uniformed Services members can continue to serve the United States in an important capacity.
- The maturity level of persons with military experience may be higher than that of other persons entering the field of environmental health.
- Uniformed Services members often possess the leadership skills that are sought by state and local environmental health programs.
- Educational benefits provided to Uniformed Services personnel through the GI Bill and other opportunities are an enticement to pursue continuing environmental health education including graduation from accredited environmental health academic programs.
- Uniformed Services personnel are often well trained in terrorism preparedness and response. A great need exists at state and local environmental health agencies throughout the nation for people who are trained in this area.

Why environmental public health?

Work as an environmental health practitioner in state or local health agencies can be a very rewarding and satisfying career. Environmental health professionals are on the front lines in the battle to prevent disease and injury. Environmental health services have an impact on the lives of all Americans every day. During the 20th century, the average lifespan for Americans increased by an astonishing 30 years. Many people believe that this increase was mainly due to advances in the medical sciences, but in reality, only about 5 of those years of increased life expectancy are attributable to new technologies in medicine.⁴ The majority of the increase in life expectancy is attributable to achievements in public health, especially improved sanitation and prevention of disease and injury—which together form the cornerstone of the science of environmental health.



Resource guide content

This resource guide provides information about the structure of environmental health programs at the state and local level, the types of jobs available, licensure requirements, and how to obtain professional registration. It also gives hyperlinks/URLs for information on salaries, where to look for job openings, and how to contact potential employers. In addition, it furnishes information about



accredited programs of environmental health through which people can pursue undergraduate or graduate environmental health degrees, including information on distance learning, military course credit, educational benefits for veterans, and ways to obtain a degree in environmental health while on active duty. The resource guide also provides examples of former military environmental health practitioners who successfully transitioned from the Uniformed Services to new careers in federal, state, and local environmental health programs.

The resource guide will be updated periodically to ensure the accuracy of the information provided.

Structure of State and Local Environmental Health Agencies

Environmental health services are provided by state, county, and local public and environmental health agencies. Nearly all these organizations employ environmental health practitioners. A person considering a career with one of these organizations would do well to have a basic understanding of the structure of the organization. Although environmental health programs and services vary by state and by jurisdiction, overarching infrastructure details are important to recognize.

Environmental health programs at the state level are housed primarily in the state department of health, environment, or agriculture, or in the combined departments of health and environment. State agencies typically perform a mix of direct services, oversight, and planning. Following is a state-by-state breakdown of agency types.

Structure (combined or separate) of state health and environmental agencies

Alabama	separate	Missouri	separate
Alaska	separate	Montana	combined
Arizona	separate	Nebraska	separate
Arkansas	combined	Nevada	separate
California	combined	New Hampshire	separate
Colorado	combined	New Jersey	separate
Connecticut	combined	New Mexico	separate
Delaware	separate	New York	separate
District of Columbia	separate	North Carolina	separate
Florida	combined	North Dakota	combined
Georgia	separate	Ohio	separate
Hawaii	separate	Oklahoma	combined
Idaho	separate	Oregon	separate
Illinois	separate	Pennsylvania	separate
Indiana	separate	Rhode Island	separate
Iowa	separate	South Carolina	combined
Kansas	combined	South Dakota	separate
Kentucky	separate	Tennessee	separate
Louisiana	combined	Texas	separate
Maine	separate	Utah	combined
Maryland	combined	Vermont	separate
Massachusetts	separate	Virginia	separate
Michigan	separate	Washington	combined
Minnesota	separate	West Virginia	combined
Mississippi	separate	Wisconsin	separate
		Wyoming	separate

Contact information for state health agencies is at www.statepublichealth.org. For a comprehensive listing of state environmental agencies, go to www.epa.gov/epahome/state.htm#AL.

Types of local public health agencies

Environmental health services and programs at the local level are typically provided by local public health agencies. Five major types or categories of local public health agencies exist: county, city, city-county, township, and multi-county/district/regional. Most local public health agencies are county agencies. A comprehensive database of information about known local public health agencies is maintained by the National Association of County and City Health Officials (<http://www.naccho.org/topics/infrastructure/2005Profile.cfm>).

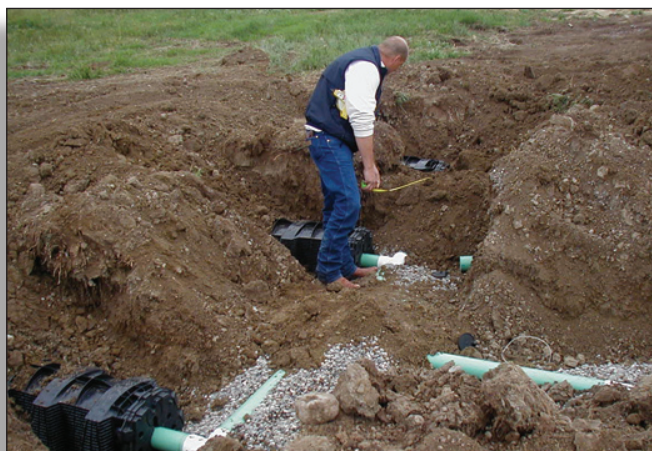
Types of local agency environmental health services and programs

Local public health agencies are the front line of public health and are focused on delivering services directly to the communities they serve. Environmental health services and programs of local public health agencies typically include the following:

- Indoor air quality
- Emergency response
- Food safety
- Lead screening and abatement
- Sewage disposal
- Vector control
- Surface water pollution
- Private drinking water

Local public health agencies also may inspect and license the following:

- Food and milk processing and distribution facilities
- Public and private drinking water facilities
- Recreational water facilities
- Restaurants
- Health-related facilities



Acknowledgement: Yellowstone City County Health Department, Billings, Montana.

Environmental public health position types, salaries, and benefits

Environmental public health positions can be categorized generally into trainees, field inspectors, supervisors/managers, and directors, with most positions being field inspectors. Depending on job duties, a field inspector can be either a generalist or a specialist. A generalist may have responsibility for a range of activities related to environmental health, whereas a specialist may have responsibility for only one or two environmental health activities. For instance, a generalist may focus on sewage disposal, drinking water safety, food safety, and nuisance complaints; a specialist may focus solely on food safety.

Job titles

Job titles associated with most field inspector positions include the following:

Air Pollution Inspector/Monitoring Specialist	Environmental Health Technician
Air Quality Specialist	Environmentalist
Drinking Water Program Specialist	Food Program Specialist
Environmental Control Technician	Lead Epidemiological Investigator
Environmental Health Analyst	On-Site Wastewater Specialist
Environmental Health Coordinator	Public Health Environmentalist
Environmental Health Scientist	Sanitarian
Environmental Health Specialist	Senior Health Environmentalist
	Water Supply Specialist

Job titles associated with supervisor/manager positions may include the following:

Chief Environmental Health Scientist	Food Program Manager
Environmental Field Supervisor	Public Health Environmental Supervisor
Environmental Health Manager	Chief Sanitarian
Environmental Health Supervisor	

Job titles associated with director positions may include the following:

Director of Environmental Health	Health Program Administrator/Coordinator
County Environmental Manager	Public Health Environmental Manager

Salaries

In 2002, the National Environmental Health Association (NEHA) conducted a national survey of salaries and benefits for local environmental health professionals. The *NEHA 2002 Nationwide Salary and Benefits Survey of Local/County Environmental Health Professionals* is an excellent resource for determining typical pay and benefits for local environmental health positions throughout the United States.

To support the development of this resource guide, NEHA is providing the survey report free of charge at www.neha.org/pdf/research/EH%20Salary%20Survey.pdf.

Please note that the figures cited are based on 2002 dollars. These figures should be proportionally higher today based on cost of living increases and other adjustments. In 2002, the nationwide average salary for environmental health trainees at local public health agencies was \$31,235; field inspectors earned \$35,586; supervisors, managers, and program coordinators earned \$44,107; and directors earned \$52,101. In most cases, annual compensation increases with the population of an agency's service area. Professionals in environmental health departments serving more than one million people earn 29%–50% more than those in departments serving fewer than 50,000 people.⁵

With respect to salary increases, 79% of local health departments indicate that salary increases are considered annually. On-the-job performance, responsibilities, department budget, and seniority are the most important factors considered.

Benefits

Almost all environmental health professionals receive paid time off for holidays, sick leave, and vacation. Those in local public health agencies receive average annual paid leave of 16 vacation days, 13 sick leave days, 11 holidays, and 3 personal days. In addition, almost half of local public health agencies allow flexible work schedules.

Almost all environmental health professionals working in state or local agencies are provided with retirement plans and health/medical and dental insurance.⁵



Acknowledgement: Fairfax County Health Department, Division of Environmental Health, Fairfax, Virginia.

College degrees and continuing education

Data from the NEHA survey show that for employment, 95% of environmental public health professionals are required to have a minimum of a bachelor's degree. For supervisor/manager level positions, 24% of positions require a master's degree.

Educational background

Environmental public health professionals come to practice with an array of educational backgrounds. Most professionals in the field have a science-based



college degree in natural science, policy/regulation, epidemiology, industrial hygiene, public health, environmental health, environmental science/resource management, biochemistry/toxicology, geology, engineering, physics, biological sciences, or chemistry.⁶

For detailed information on formal pre-employment education, go to the Environmental Health Education section of this resource guide.

Most employers pay continuing education expenses for their environmental health employees. Most environmental health professionals are allowed to take time off during the day for continuing education and are reimbursed for some or all expenses related to their continuing education.

Credentials

Many environmental health professionals hold credentials to perform their work in state and local agencies. Some credentials are for generalists and some are for specialists. The following is a list of generalist and specialist credentials most commonly held by practicing environmental public health professionals:

Certified Food Safety Professional

Certified Pesticide Applicator

Certified Pool Operator

Lead Inspector/Risk Assessor

On-Site Sewage Inspector

Professional Engineer

Registered Environmental Health Specialist

Registered Sanitarian

Sewage Enforcement Officer

Credentialing requirements

Credentialing requirements vary by state and jurisdiction. NEHA conducts a biennial State Environmental Health Registration Survey to gather information about state requirements for holding the Registered Environmental Health Specialist/Registered Sanitarian (REHS/RS) credential. Some states have mandatory credentialing programs, some have voluntary programs, and some have no programs.

States that have credentialing programs may require a state-specific exam, the Professional Examination Service (PES) exam, or the NEHA exam. It is important to note that in states without programs or with voluntary programs, local agencies may have mandatory credentialing requirements. It is also important to note that prerequisites to sit for credentialing exams may vary by state even when the same testing agencies are used.

Table 1 summarizes state credentialing requirements. For more specific information about credentialing, go to <http://www.neha.org/credential/index.shtml>. You can also contact NEHA at 303-756-9090.

Table 1. State credentialing requirements for environmental health professionals (includes the District of Columbia)

State	Credentialing Status	Exam Type
Alabama	No program	None
Alaska	No program	None
Arizona	Mandatory	PES
Arkansas	Voluntary	State-specific
California	Mandatory	State-specific
Colorado	No program	None
Connecticut	Mandatory	PES
Delaware	No program	None
District of Columbia	No program	None
Florida	Voluntary	NEHA
Georgia	Voluntary	NEHA
Hawaii	Mandatory	PES
Idaho	Voluntary	NEHA
Illinois	Mandatory	NEHA
Indiana	Voluntary	NEHA
Iowa	No program	None
Kansas	Voluntary	NEHA



Acknowledgement to the DeKalb County Board of Health, Decatur, Georgia

Kentucky	Mandatory	State-specific
Louisiana	Mandatory	State-specific
Maine	No program	None
Maryland	Mandatory	PES
Massachusetts	Voluntary	NEHA
Michigan	Voluntary	NEHA
Minnesota	Voluntary	NEHA
Mississippi	No program	None
Missouri	Voluntary	State-specific
Montana	Mandatory	NEHA
Nebraska	Mandatory	NEHA
Nevada	Voluntary	NEHA
New Hampshire	No program	None
New Jersey	Mandatory	State-specific
New Mexico	No program	None
New York	No program	None
North Carolina	Mandatory	NEHA
North Dakota	Mandatory	NEHA
Ohio	Mandatory	PES
Oklahoma	Mandatory	State-specific
Oregon	Mandatory	NEHA
Pennsylvania	Voluntary	NEHA
Rhode Island	Voluntary	PES
South Carolina	Voluntary	NEHA
South Dakota	No program	None
Tennessee	No program	None
Texas	Voluntary	State-specific
Utah	Mandatory	NEHA
Vermont	No program	None
Virginia	Voluntary	NEHA
Washington	Voluntary	NEHA
West Virginia	Mandatory	PES
Wisconsin	Voluntary	PES
Wyoming	No program	None

Position vacancy listings and resources

Many resources are available for locating position vacancies in environmental public health. NEHA hosts a job posting center at <http://www.neha.org/CareerOp.html> that contains postings from around the nation. In addition, Appendix A lists state and local environmental health organizations that have expressed an interest in hiring former Uniformed Services environmental health professionals when job vacancies exist. Appendix A lists contact information for these organizations as well.

Postings for employment opportunities are also listed on the Veterans Administration (VA) Web site at www.vba.va.gov/bln/vre/emp_resources.htm. The VA Web site includes links to the human resources and personnel departments of many state agencies.



Acknowledgement: Fairfax County Health Department, Division of Environmental Health, Fairfax, Virginia.

Environmental Health Education

Although an environmental health degree is not required to practice environmental health in all states, it is a great advantage to graduate from an accredited program in environmental health.

Advantages of obtaining an environmental health degree

Accredited programs in environmental health are deemed the industry standard by environmental health leaders. Environmental health academic programs are developed with extensive consultation from environmental health practitioners and leaders in the field of environmental health. Periodic reviews of employer needs in environmental health are conducted to ensure that graduates possess degrees with the right mix of science, mathematics, public health, and communication skills to help them succeed in the field.

During the most recent review of employer needs in 2002, CDC, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Boeing Company, and many other pivotal environmental health employers confirmed the knowledge, skills, and abilities needed for their environmental health employees. The review of employer needs is integral to the accreditation process. Accreditation indicates that an academic program has the curriculum, faculty, facilities, and institutional support necessary to provide quality environmental health science and protection education. The National Environmental Health Science and Protection Accreditation Council (EHAC) is the accrediting body for undergraduate and graduate degree programs in environmental health. For more information, please visit the EHAC Web site at www.ehacoffice.org.



Thirty-one programs are accredited to teach environmental health across the United States (Appendix B). Although the process for gaining accreditation is rigorous, new programs gain accreditation each year. The EHAC Web site includes a continually updated list of accredited programs (www.ehacoffice.org).

Requirements for course work

The EHAC Web site lists curricula guidelines for all programs. These guidelines allow for creativity and differences among the accredited programs. However, all programs must have three foundational courses: toxicology, biostatistics, and epidemiology.

Programs require rigorous scientific training to begin the specialized coursework. Prerequisite requirements include college courses in chemistry, biology, and physics.

For specialized coursework, basic understanding must be obtained in key areas. EHAC does not prescribe the numbers of units required in these areas but expects that the necessary knowledge will be gained through courses in

- environmental economics,
- environmental health management,
- environmental law and public policy development,
- risk assessment, and
- risk communication.

Every student must complete in-depth study in at least four of the following technical areas and be exposed to a majority of the following topics:

- air quality control (indoor and outdoor),
- environmental chemistry,
- environmental epidemiology,
- environmental health planning (land use, transportation, energy, urban development and resource conservation),
- environmental microbiology,
- food protection,



Acknowledgement: Fairfax County Health Department, Division of Environmental Health, Fairfax, Virginia.

- global environmental health (including population control),
- housing,
- hazardous materials,
- hydrogeology,
- industrial hygiene,
- injury prevention,
- institutional health (including infection control and infectious waste),
- noise control,
- occupational health and safety,
- radiation health (ionizing and non-ionizing),
- recreational environmental health,
- soils,
- solid waste management,
- vector control,
- wastewater,
- water quality, and
- water supply.

The graduate program curriculum is similar to the undergraduate program but allows for more of a specialist or management concentration.

Field practicum

All students must complete a field experience or practicum to satisfy degree requirements. However, in certain cases the requirement for a field practicum can be waived if a student already has significant experience in environmental health.

A field practicum or equivalent experience should encompass a minimum of 180 clock-hours. Students develop skills using field equipment and learn to collect and interpret data. From this experience, students develop problem-solving skills,



learn to work as part of a team, and gain an understanding of organizational dynamics. Environmental health faculty maintain liaisons with local, state, federal, and international health and environmental protection agencies, institutions, and industries that can give students opportunities to learn about applied aspects of environmental health.

Program length

Undergraduate degrees in environmental health generally take 4 years to complete. However, previous coursework may shorten this schedule.

Distance learning

Many programs have some distance-learning coursework available. Several programs are developing a distance-learning masters degree program in hopes of creating distance or blended degrees (blended learning would include in-person laboratory courses) in the near future. Appendix C includes a full list of distance learning offerings. An updated list is maintained on the EHAC Web site (www.ehacoffice.org).

Benefits of an accredited program

Although numerous environmental science and public health programs exist across the United States, only 31 programs are accredited by EHAC. When a new employee in environmental health already has the skills and abilities needed for the job, employers save money they would have spent for the extra training that might have been required if the employee had a different educational background. This advantage often means that graduates of environmental health programs are more competitive in the job market. EHAC program graduates currently have a 99% placement rate within 6 months of graduation.

Other benefits

- Many states recognize graduation from an accredited program as completion of the standard needed to become a registered environmental health specialist or sanitarian.
- Graduation from an accredited environmental health program is a required appointment standard for entering the Commissioned Corps of the U.S. Public Health Service (PHS) as an Environmental Health Officer. Information about the PHS Environmental Health Officer Category can be found at <http://www.ehopac.org>. These federal jobs offer excellent benefits and exciting career opportunities.

- Accredited programs or programs seeking accreditation are eligible for grants from the Association of Environmental Health Academic Programs (AEHAP). These grants help fund student research and travel as well other recruitment and retention activities. AEHAP is a consortium of college programs organized to promote and enhance the education of students in the art and science of environmental health practice. The AEHAP Web site (www.aehap.org) is an excellent resource for information about environmental health degrees and educational opportunities.

Answers to many questions about the requirements for accreditation or the benefits of accredited programs may be found on the EHAC (www.ehacoffice.org) or AEHAP (www.aehap.org) Web sites.

Tuition assistance

Excellent benefits are available to members of the Uniformed Services that can be used to improve professional marketability for post-military careers. For eligible Uniformed Services members or veterans, the Montgomery GI Bill (MGIB) provides up to 36 months of education benefits for college, business, technical, correspondence, or vocational courses; apprenticeships or job training; or flight school. Participants can receive more than \$36,000 for tuition expenses. MGIB benefits are available for up to 10 years from the date of last discharge or release from active duty and can be used for a variety of types of training.

Veterans who entered active duty between January 1, 1977, and June 30, 1985, may be eligible for benefits from the Veteran's Educational Assistance Program (VEAP). Like the MGIB, VEAP may be used for up to 10 years after release from active duty.

Another potential source of tuition assistance is the Transition Assistance Program (TAP). For more information about the many benefits available to personnel departing active duty service, contact the base Family Service Center or Transition Center and ask when the next TAP briefing will be held.

The Veterans Administration Web site provides comprehensive information about educational benefits available to military personnel and veterans. The site is accessible at <http://www.gibill.va.gov/>.

Defense Activity for Non-Traditional Education Support (DANTES)

DANTES distance learning programs offer opportunities to earn college, university, or technical credit wherever you are stationed. DANTES distance learning programs provide many alternatives to traditional on-campus or on-base courses. Sometimes required courses are unavailable in traditional

formats, or work schedules or duty locations do not permit class attendance. Having options and flexibility is critical if you need to find other ways to fulfill degree requirements.

DANTES enables access to academic courses from high school through graduate level from nearly 175 institutions. Technical or vocational programs also are available, as well as numerous non-degree courses. Courses are available to all members of the Armed Services. Tuition assistance is also generally available, but you must check with your supporting education facility Education Center, Navy Campus Office, or State or Reserve Command Education Services Officer to determine current procedures, eligibility criteria, and tuition assistance limitations. Often, you will be able to use MGIB or other veteran's benefits. Army National Guard personnel also can receive a one-time reimbursement of assessment fees up to \$100.

DANTES independent study program

In this program, you can take selected courses for academic credit at levels ranging from high school through graduate work, and study at your own pace. The DANTES Independent Study Catalog lists approximately 6,000 courses from 42 colleges and universities. Available subjects include business, language arts, journalism, marketing, stress management, criminology, and nutrition. You may transfer credits to complete degree requirements.

DANTES external degree program

In this program, you can enroll in full degree programs available at a distance from about 100 accredited colleges and universities. With few or no residency requirements for degree completion, these programs can be very useful in helping you achieve your educational goals. The DANTES External Degree Catalog lists associate, bachelor, master, and doctorate degrees and credit-bearing certificates.

Nationally Accredited Distance Learning Program (NADLP)

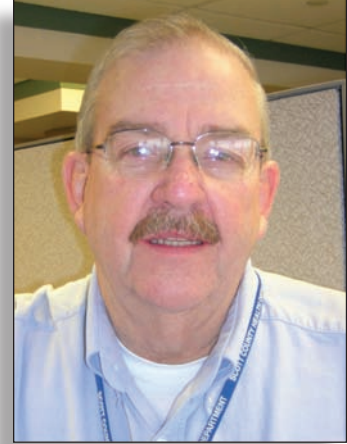
NADLP offers hundreds of technical and non-technical courses and dozens of degrees from approximately 30 affiliated schools. The DANTES Catalog of Nationally Accredited Distance Learning Programs lists nationally accredited schools and courses. Additional information about DANTES can be found at www.dantes.doded.mil.

Military to Civilian Transition: Environmental Health Practitioner Success Stories

Hollis H. Fish,
Scott County Health Department, Iowa

Education

- 1977 Preventive Medicine Technician School,
Oakland, California
- 1973 Medical Administration Tech School,
San Diego, California
- 1965 Hospital Corps "A" School,
San Diego, California



Military history

- 1965–1988 United States Navy
Highest Rank Held: Hospital Corpsman Chief
Naval Hospital, San Diego, CA; Naval Hospital, USS Repose
AH-16; U.S. Naval Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan; USS Apache ATF 67;
I & I Staff, Waterloo, IA; Naval Hospital, Oakland, CA; U.S. Naval
Hospital, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; Ships Parts Control Center,
Mechanicsburg, PA; U.S. Naval Hospital, Yokosuka, Japan; Naval
Hospital, Great Lakes, IL

Civilian employment

- 1988–present Scott County Health Department, Davenport, IA
Title: Environmental Health Specialist
Programs: Food Inspection, Tuberculosis Control, Mosquito
Surveillance, and Recycling

Affiliations

- Iowa Environmental Health Organization

Comments

My service in the Navy introduced me to the world of preventive medicine. While working with the Navy Preventive Medicine Department in Taiwan, I had my first taste of the environmental health field. After this experience,

I attended school where I learned how to conduct food service inspections and maintain a safe water supply, as well as worked with tuberculosis control and in the Sexually Transmitted Diseases program. This experience prepared me for a smooth transition to an Environmental Health Specialist position at the Scott County Health Department where I have worked with similar programs including food inspection, tuberculosis control, mosquito surveillance, and recycling. I have had numerous opportunities to utilize the knowledge I gained in the Navy, which I feel has been a valuable asset to the health department. I enjoy my job as it is new and exciting everyday. I see public health as a growing career opportunity and would recommend it to any military professional as they make the civilian transition.

Vickie Church,
San Diego Department of
Environmental Health

Education

Master of Public Administration,
National University

Bachelor of Science, Environmental Health,
San Diego State University

Associate of Applied Sciences, Environmental
Health, State University of New York, Cobleskill NY



Military history

1986–1999: USNR Officer, Lieutenant Commander
Medical Services Corps (MSC), Environmental Health Officer
(EHO)
EPMU5/NMCSD, San Diego, CA; Desert Storm; Adak, AK;
Bethesda, MD; Navy Preventive Medicine Conferences, VA
1979–1986: USNR Enlisted, AGC – North Island/Miramar, San Diego CA;
1975–1979: US Navy Enlisted, Aerographer's Mate (AG), AG2
Jacksonville FL; Lakehurst NJ; Andrews AF Base, MD

Civilian employment

1982–Present: County of San Diego, Department of Environmental Health

Positions: Assistant Sanitarian, Sanitarian, Senior Sanitarian, Hazardous Materials Specialist, Environmental Health Specialist III, Supervising Environmental Health Specialist

Programs: Food, Housing, Swimming Pools, Land Use, Septic Systems, Water Wells, Hazardous Materials/Waste, Underground Storage Tanks, Environmental Assessments and Remediation, Emergency Response, Epidemiology

Affiliations

National Environmental Health Association (NEHA)

California Environmental Health Association (CEHA)

Military Officers Association of America (MOAA)

Comments

Military service afforded me the opportunity to complete my education and to obtain the necessary degree to enter the environmental health field. Most states require a 4-year degree and completion of a detailed examination. I also benefited from professional contacts in NEHA and CEHA and while on Reserve Duty status. The willingness of peers to exchange information on training opportunities and career job openings was unparalleled.

I have spoken with numerous military personnel regarding their future environmental health career options. Navy Environmental Health Officers have leadership and managerial skill sets of great value to public and environmental health. For most people, their geographic preference at the time of retirement will weigh heavily upon their choices. Some retired officers have chosen to take entry or mid-level field positions to learn an organization and then progressively move up through the agency. Navy Preventive Medicine Technicians have also been encouraged to get their degrees to be more competitive for the jobs and higher salaries once they leave the service.

Joseph M. Henderson, CDC

Education

**Masters in Public Administration,
Political Science, Economics,
University of Oklahoma**

**Bachelor of Science in Human Resources
Management, Wilmington College (Delta
Epsilon Rho Honor Society)**

**Associate of Science in Biology,
Belleville Area Community College**

**Associate of Applied Sciences in
Environmental Medicine Technology,
Community College of the Air Force**



*Joe Henderson with Dr. Julie Gerberding,
CDC Director*

Military history

1982–1991: United States Air Force

Highest Rank Held: Staff Sergeant

Position/Specialty: Preventive Medicine/Public Health Service

Civilian employment

2004–Present: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Position: Senior Management Official – New York State

2002–2004: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Position: Associate Director for Terrorism Preparedness and
Response;

Director, Office of Terrorism Preparedness and Emergency
Response

2002: Scientific Technologies Corporation

Position: Vice President – Chief Public Health Officer

2000–2002: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Position(s): Deputy Director, Bioterrorism Preparedness and
Response Program, and Chief, Program Development Branch

Comments

My service in the Air Force provided outstanding opportunities for personal and professional growth and development that prepared me well for life after the military. Many of the skills I acquired during my military years were directly transferable to the civilian public health world. Take advantage of the on and off duty educational opportunities, give your best in all you do and enjoy your work. Public health work, whether military or civilian, is incredibly important and directly enhances the nation's health.

Frequently Asked Questions

What if I don't have a college degree?

Almost all state and local environmental health programs require a minimum of a 4-year degree to be hired as an environmental health specialist. However, minimum requirements vary significantly throughout the country. Most job announcements list the educational requirements for the position. If the requirements are not listed, you should be able to obtain the information by contacting the potential employer or the state or local Human Resources department.

What if my degree is not in a scientific field?

Degree requirements vary widely. Many state and local programs require a minimum number of credit hours in physical and biological sciences if your degree is in a non-science field.

Is there a national clearinghouse for environmental public health job openings?

There is no national clearinghouse for environmental public health job openings. However, CDC is working with NEHA to encourage state and local programs interested in hiring former military environmental health practitioners to post job openings on the NEHA Web site (www.neha.org/CareerOp.html). Appendix A includes a listing of programs that have expressed an interest in hiring former military environmental health practitioners. CDC will update this list periodically and post it on the CDC Environmental Health Services Branch Web site at <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/ehs/default.htm>.

Does the civilian community understand military lingo, or should my resume be "civilianized"?

Military terminology, especially acronyms, may be confusing to potential civilian employers. It is important to convey your knowledge, skills, and abilities in a manner that is easily understood by anyone who considers you for employment. You may want to let persons outside the military review your resume and make suggestions for readability. Private companies can also help you develop a resume that will effectively present the skills you bring to a potential employer.

Is there a central repository where I can deposit my resume for review by prospective employers?

Not at this time. However, CDC will continue to work with NEHA and our other partners to pursue the creation of such a repository.

Am I still eligible for employment consideration even if there has been a prolonged break since I separated or retired from active duty service?

No universal standard of experience exists for employment in the field of environmental health. Employment requirements vary widely from state to state and even from locality to locality. However, previous experience as a Uniformed Services environmental health practitioner will most often be viewed as a positive attribute for those in the environmental health job market regardless of when that experience was obtained.

Where can I get more information?

Send inquiries or requests for more information to www.ehsb@cdc.gov.

References

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. A national strategy to revitalize environmental public health services. Atlanta: US Department of Health and Human Services; 2003. www.cdc.gov/nceh/ehs/Docs/nationalstrategy2003.pdf.
2. American Medical Association. The necessity for trained and educated health officials [editorial]. JAMA. 1893;20:189–90.
3. US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy people 2010. Vol. 1, 2nd ed. Washington, DC: US Department of Health and Human Services; 2000.
4. Turnock BJ. Public health: what it is and how it works. Sudbury, MA: Jones and Bartlett Publishers, Inc.; 2001.
5. National Environmental Health Association. Nationwide salary and benefits survey of local/county environmental health professionals. Denver, CO: National Environmental Health Association; 2002.
6. Treser CD, Tres A, Boatright D, Conway J, Kodama A, Woodbridge D. Don't just sit there... somebody else is doing your job! Environmental health curricula vs. job requirements. Rockville, MD: Bureau of Health Professions, Health Resources and Services Administration; 1999.

Appendix A—Organizations interested in hiring former Uniformed Services environmental health practitioners when vacancies are available

These organizations responded to a NEHA survey in 2005.

California

California Department of Health Services,
REHS Program
ATTN: Margaret Blood, REHS Program
Administrator
MS 7404
PO Box 997413
Sacramento, CA 95899-7413
Phone: 916-449-5663
Fax: 916-449-5665
REHSprog@dhs.ca.gov

Kings County Environmental Health
Services
ATTN: Keith Winkler, Director
330 Campus Dr.
Hanford, CA 93230
Phone: 559-584-1411
Fax: 559-584-6040
kwinkler@co.kings.ca.us

Santa Clara County
Department of Environmental Health
ATTN: Ben Gale, Director
1555 Berger Dr.
Suite 300
San Jose, CA 95112-2716
Phone: 408-918-1955
Fax: 408-298-6261
Ben.gale@deh.co.santa-clara.ca.us

Yolo County Environmental Health Division
ATTN: Tom To, Director
20 Cottonwood St.
Woodland, CA 95695
Phone: 530-666-8646
tom.to@yolocounty.org

Connecticut

Michael Pascucilla, MPH, RS
mike.p@uconn.edu
University of Connecticut
Department of Environmental
Health and Safety
Phone: 860-486-6022
Fax: 860-486-1106

Massachusetts

Patrick Maloney, MPH
Brookline Health Department
Phone: 617-730-2306
pat_maloney@town.brookline.ma.us

Robert Cooper
Framingham Health Department
Phone: 508-620-4827
robert.cooper@framinghamma.org

James White
Natick Board of Health
Phone: 508-647-6460
jwhite@natickma.org

Michael Moore
Concord/Lincoln Board of Health
Phone: 978-318-3275
mmore@concornet.org

Jeffery Jerzyck
Fitchburg Health Department
Phone: 978-342-9582
patdandini@hotmail.com

Jennifer Murphy
Winchester Board of Health
Phone: 781-721-7121

Daniel Ottenheimer
Mill River Consulting
2 Blackburn Center
Gloucester, MA 01930-2259
Phone: 978-282-0014
info@millriverconsulting.com

Jeanine Aniello Flaherty
Taunton Health Department
Phone: 508-821-1400
jflaherty@mhoa.com

Allan Perry
Raynham Health Department
Phone: 508-824-2766
aperry@town.raynham.ma.us

Larry Ramdin
Newton Health Department
Phone: 617-796-1420
lramdin@ci.newton.ma.us

Steve Calichman
Wayland Health Department
Phone: 508-359-3617
scalichman@wayland.ma.us

Paula Champagne
Harwich Health Department
Phone: 508-430-7509
pchampagne@town.harwich.ma.us

Gerald Collins
Maynard Health Department
Phone: 978-897-1002
gcollins@townofmaynard.net

Terence Hayes
Chatham Health Department
Phone: 508-945-5165
tmh@capecod.net

Deborah Rosati
Phone: 781-662-9430
debrosati@comcast.net

Paul McNulty
Westboro Health Department
Phone: 508-366-3045
pmcnulty@town.westborough.ma.us

Jay Walsh
Phone: 978-927-5429
walshj@prodigy.net

Steven Ward
Watertown Health Department
Phone: 617-972-6446
sward@ci.watertown.ma.us

George Young
Foxboro Health Department
Phone: 508-543-1207
gyoung@mail.town.foxboro.ma.us

Minnesota

EMSL Analytical, Inc.
ATTN: Rachel Travis, Laboratory Manager
14375 23rd Ave. North
Minneapolis, MN 55447
Phone: 763-449-4922
rtravis@emsl.com

**Hospitality Institute of Technology
and Management**
ATTN: O. Peter Snyder, Jr., PhD
670 Transfer Rd.
Suite 21A
St. Paul, MN 55114
Phone: 651-646-7077
Fax: 651-646-5984

Nevada

Clark County Health District
ATTN: Steven J. Goode, Environmental
Health Manager
625 Shadow Lane
PO Box 3902
Las Vegas, NV 89127
Phone: 702-383-1263
Fax: 702-383-1445
goode@cchd.org

New Hampshire

Jeanne Galloway REHS
Public Health Consultant
Franklin, NH
603-934-0177

Stefan Russakow RS
Nashua, NH, Health Department
603-589-4560
russakows@ci.nashua.nh.us

North Carolina

Davidson County Health Department
ATTN: John Hendren, RS, Environmental
Health Supervisor
(or) Layton Long, Health Director
Environmental Health Division
915 Greensboro Street
PO Box 439
Lexington, NC 27293-0439
Phone: 336-242-2310 (John Hendren)
336-242-2300 (Layton Long)
E-mail: jhendren@co.davidson.nc.us

**North Carolina Division of
Environmental Health**

Web: <http://www.dehnr.state.nc.us> (Click on
Employment and Training, Environmental
Health Professionals)

This site has contact information for every
county health department and state office
dealing with environmental health as well as
a complete listing with contact information
for every environmental health professional
working on the local and state level in North
Carolina.

Onslow County Health Department

ATTN: Joe Harrison
Environmental Health Division
612 College Street
Jacksonville, NC 28540
Phone: 919-938-5851

Union County Environmental Health

ATTN: Thomas R. Ward, Environmental
Health Director
500 North Main St.
Suite 36
Monroe, NC 28112
Phone: 704-283-3535
Fax: 704-283-3525
E-mail: tward@co.union.nc.us

Rhode Island

Stephen DiMaio
Rhode Island Dept of Health
401-222-2750

Texas

City of Plano
Environmental Health Department
1520 Ave K, Suite 210
Plano, Texas 75086-0358
Phone: 972-941-7143

Washington, DC, Metro Area

**Prince Georges County Health Department
(Maryland)**

ATTN: Alan Heck
Phone: 301-883-7690
E-mail: foodprotectionprogram@co.pg.md
*To apply for a position, contact Dr. Chris
Oladipo, Human Resources Office:
301-883-7815
Web site: <http://www.co.pg.md.us>

**Arlington County Health Department
(Virginia)**

ATTN: Erica Bidgood
Phone: 703-228-745
E-mail: ebidgood@arlingtonva.us

West Virginia

Barbour County Health Department

ATTN: Susan Plum
23 Walbash Ave.
Philippi, WV 26416
Phone: 304-457-1670

Berkeley County Health Department

ATTN: James Barnhart
800 Emmett Rousch Dr.
Martinsburg, WV 25401
Phone: 304-267-7130

Boone County Health Department

ATTN: Phyllis Lowe
PO Box 209
Madison, WV 25130
Phone: 304-369-7967

Braxton County Health Department

ATTN: William Determan
495 Old Turnpike Rd.
Sutton, WV 26601
Phone: 304-765-2851

Brooke County Health Department

ATTN: Howard Bertram
632 Main St.
Wellsburg, WV 26070
Phone: 304-737-3665

Cabell-Huntington Health Department

ATTN: Stanley Mills
1336 Hal Greer Blvd.
Huntington, WV 25701
Phone: 304-523-6483

**Mid-Ohio Valley Health Department,
Calhoun County Service Center**
ATTN: Marlan Zwohl
PO Box 33
Grantsville, WV 26147
Phone: 304-354-6101

Clay County Health Department
ATTN: Jay Carper
PO Box 36
Clay, WV 25043
Phone: 304-587-4269

Doddridge County Health Department
ATTN: Jack Heater
Rt. 2, Box 54
West Union, WV 26456
Phone: 304-873-1531

Fayette County Health Department
ATTN: Philip Perone
202 Church St.
Fayetteville, WV 25840
Phone: 304-574-1617

Gilmer County Health Department
ATTN: Jack Heater
809 Mineral Rd.
Glenville, WV 26351
Phone: 304-462-7351

Grant County Health Department
ATTN: Robert Livingston
PO Box 608
Petersburg, WV 26847
Phone: 304-257-4922

Greenbrier County Health Department
ATTN: Michael Eltzroth
PO Box 5910
Fairlea, WV 24902
Phone: 304-645-1539

Hampshire County Health Department
ATTN: Terry Mayhew
HC 71 Box 9
Augusta, WV 26704
Phone: 304-496-9640

Hancock County Health Department
ATTN: Jolene Zuros
PO Box 578
New Cumberland, WV 26047
Phone: 304-564-3343

Hardy County Health Department
ATTN: William Ours
411 Spring Ave. Suite 101
Moorefield, WV 26836
Phone: 304-538-6355

Harrison County Health Department
ATTN: Robert Thomas
116 S. 3rd St. Suite 201
Clarksburg, WV 26301
Phone: 304-623-9308

Jackson County Health Department
ATTN: Paul Saunders
109A N. Church St.
Ripley, WV 25271
Phone: 304-372-1093

Jefferson County Health Department
ATTN: Randall Dehaven
1948 Wiltshire Rd. Suite 1
Kearneysville, WV 25430
Phone: 304-728-8415

Kanawha-Charleston Health Department
ATTN: Karol Wallingford
PO Box 927
Charleston, WV 25323
Phone: 304-348-8050

Lewis County Health Department
ATTN: John Frederick
PO Box 1750
Weston, WV 26452
Phone: 304-269-8218

Lincoln County Health Department
ATTN: Francis Holton
PO Box 527
Hamlin, WV 25523
Phone: 304-824-3330

Logan County Health Department
ATTN: Pete Spurlock
PO Box 1316
Logan, WV 25601
Phone: 304-792-8630

Marion County Health Department
ATTN: Gerald Ashcraft
300 2nd St.
Fairmont, WV 26554
Phone: 304-367-1746

Marshall County Health Department
ATTN: Joe Golebiewski
PO Box 429
Moundsville, WV 26041
Phone: 304-845-7844

Mason County Health Department
ATTN: Jeffrey Fowler
216 5th St.
Point Pleasant, WV 25550
Phone: 304-675-3050

McDowell County Health Department
ATTN: J.J. Rose
PO Box 218
Wilcoe, WV 24895
Phone: 304-448-2174

Mercer County Health Department
ATTN: Carl Carter
Rt. 2, Box 382
Bluefield, WV 24701
Phone: 304-324-8836

Mineral County Health Department
ATTN: Norman Moore
Rt. 3, Box 3045
Keyser, WV 26726
Phone: 304-788-1321

Mingo County Health Department
ATTN: Samuel Harmon
Box 1096, Memorial Bldg.
Williamson, WV 25661
Phone: 304-235-3570

Monongalia County Health Department
ATTN: Jon Welch
453 Van Voorhis Rd.
Morgantown, WV 26505
Phone: 304-598-5131

Monroe County Health Department
ATTN: Stephen Wallace
PO Box 590
Union, WV 24983
Phone: 304-772-3064

Morgan County Health Department
ATTN: Margery Sweet
404 S. Green St.
Berkeley Springs, WV 25411
Phone: 304-258-1513

Nicholas County Health Department
ATTN: Patty Rodgers
1 Stevens Rd.
Summersville, WV 26651
Phone: 304-872-5329

Ohio County Health Department
ATTN: Nada Beneke
1500 Chapline St. Room 106
Wheeling, WV 26003
Phone: 304-234-3682

Pendleton County Health Department
ATTN: Raymond Harr
PO Box 520
Franklin, WV 26807
Phone: 304-358-7565

**Mid-Ohio Valley Health Department,
Pleasants County Service Center**
ATTN: Elizabeth Green
605 Cherry St. #3
St. Marys, WV 26170
Phone: 304-684-2461

Pocahontas County Health Department
ATTN: Edward Riley
900 10th Ave.
Marlinton, WV 24954
Phone: 304-799-4154

Preston County Health Department
ATTN: Bruce Jenkins
425 E. Main St.
Kingwood, WV 26537
Phone: 304-329-0096

Putnam County Health Department
ATTN: Margaret York
1401 Hospital Dr. Suite 304
Hurricane, WV 25526
Phone: 304-757-2541

Raleigh County Health Department
ATTN: Stanley Walls
1602 Harper Rd.
Beckley, WV 25801
Phone: 304-252-8532

Randolph County Health Department
ATTN: Warren Elmer
201 Henry Ave.
Elkins, WV 26241
Phone: 304-636-0396

Mid-Ohio Valley Health Department, Ritchie County Service Center
ATTN: Chuck Mapes
125 W. Main St.
Harrisville, WV 26362
Phone: 304-643-2917

Mid-Ohio Valley Health Department, Roane County Service Center
ATTN: Gail Harris
PO Box 909
Spencer, WV 25276
Phone: 304-927-1480

Mid-Ohio Valley Health Department, Wirt County Service Center
ATTN: Pat Fulmer
PO Box 670
Elizabeth, WV 26143
Phone: 304-275-3131

Mid-Ohio Valley Health Department, Wood County Service Center
ATTN: Steve Bayer
211 6th St.
Parkersburg, WV 26101
Phone: 304-485-1416

Summers County Health Department
ATTN: Chad Meador
PO Box 898
Hinton, WV 25951
Phone: 304-466-3388

Taylor County Health Department
ATTN: Michael Nestor
PO Box 15
Grafton, WV 26354
Phone: 304-265-1288

Wetzel-Tyler County Health Department
ATTN: Mark Hawkins
PO Box 273
Paden City, WV 26159
Phone: 304-337-2001

Upshur County Health Department
ATTN: Penny Mangold
15 N. Locust St.
Buckhannon, WV 26201
Phone: 304-472-2810

Wayne County Health Department
ATTN: Mickey Plymale
PO Box 368
Wayne, WV 25570
Phone: 304-272-6761

Webster County Health Department
ATTN: Jason Raschka
324 Miller Mountain Dr. Suite A
Webster Springs, WV 26288
Phone: 304-847-5483

West Virginia Office of Environmental Health Services, Public Health Sanitation Division
ATTN: Joseph Wyatt
1 Davis Square
Charleston, WV 25301
Phone: 304-558-2981

West Virginia Division of Personnel
ATTN: Max Farley
Bldg. 6 Room 449
Charleston, WV 25305
Phone: 304-558-3950
Web: <http://www.state.wv.us/admin/personnel/default.htm>

Wyoming County Health Department
ATTN: Fred Cox
PO Box 1679
Pineville, WV 24874
Phone: 304-732-7941

Other

Norwegian Cruise Line America (NCLA)
Attn: Fleet Personnel Recruiting
Email resumes to: shipboardresumes@ncl.com
www.ncl.com

Appendix B—Accredited environmental health academic programs

Accredited undergraduate environmental health academic programs

Benedict College
Environmental Health Sciences Program
1600 Harden Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29204
Contact: May Linda Samuel, PhD
Phone: 803-733-7442
Fax: 803-252-5336
E-mail: Samuelm@Benedict.edu

Boise State University
Environmental Health
Community and Environmental Health
College of Health Science
1910 University Drive
Boise, ID 83725
Contact: Dale Stephenson, PhD
Phone: 208-426-3795
Fax: 208-426-2199
E-mail: dalestephenson@boisestate.edu

Bowling Green State University
Environmental Health Program
223 Health Center
Bowling Green State University
Bowling Green, OH 43403
Contact: Gary Silverman, D.Env.
Phone: 419-372-6062
Fax: 419-372-2400
E-mail: silverma@bgnet.bgsu.edu

California State University, Fresno
Environmental/Occupational Health
and Safety
2345 East San Ramon Avenue
Fresno, CA 93740-8031
Contact: Sandra Donohue, PhD
Phone: 559-278-4747
Fax: 559-278-4179
E-mail: sdonohue@csufresno.edu

California State University, Northridge
Environmental & Occupational Health
College of Health and Human Development
18111 Nordhoff Street
Northridge, CA 91330-8285
Contact: Peter Bellin
Phone: 818-677-2346
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Appendix C—Distance learning offerings at accredited schools of environmental health

Most AEHAP universities offer some sort of online coursework (although not necessarily in environmental health). Many AEHAP universities have distance learning degree programs, including mail and satellite courses, especially in large state university networks.

- **Boise State University** offers classes that are partially Web-based.
- **Colorado State University** plans to develop a Web-based course. The university has social sciences undergraduate distance learning courses and several graduate program courses.
- **California State University at Northridge** does not have environmental health courses but does have distance learning offerings in the Master of Engineering and Communication Disorders programs.
- **East Carolina University** has distance learning graduate courses EHST 6200 (Industrial Hygiene) and EHST 6010. The university also offers distance learning master's degrees in such areas as physician's assistant, nutrition, and health education.
- **Indiana University of Pennsylvania** has a distance learning course in epidemiology.
- **University of Washington** has a distance learning course in environmental health regulations in the Extended Master of Public Health Program. Other degree programs with distance learning opportunities include pharmacy, nursing, computer sciences, and engineering.
- **University of Wisconsin at Eau Claire** has distance learning courses in environmental law, environmental toxicology, and research methods (being developed for a master of science program).
- **Western Carolina University** offers distance learning for course MHS 693, Topics in Health Science: Biosafety, Bioterrorism, and Public Health Preparedness.